PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE, 75 FIFTH STREET.

C. B. BINGHAM, ... Editor.

E. D. THOMSON, . Business Manager.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:

LOCAL NOTICES.

Carpet and Instrumental Music.

Concert Wine.

Drugs.

Stitching and Jobbing

Housekeeper's

The Celebrated Triumph

Just Received.

Choice Sweet.

The Best Screamer Sewing Machine

Fine Liquors.

A Fine Suit of Clothing.

Counsel.

The Tax Jackson

Poetical Puzzles.

The Temple of Refreshment.

Ice Cream and Confectionery

The Place to Get

The Only Place

Doctor's Genuine Catchup

Sewing Machines.

Joseph Horne & Co.

A Sun and Beautiful

A Tour's Consolation House.

The Daily Commercial

The County Executive Committee.

Below will be found the Republican County Executive Committee, as constituted by the Chairman and Committee of the County and Congressional Committee. This Committee is a good one, well officered, and composed of gentlemen of ability and influence in the party. The Finance Committee is perhaps as good as could have been selected; and by a proper organization of the sub-committees, the work of the campaign can be conducted with a vigor and efficiency which cannot fail to secure the entire vote of the party, and at the same time prevent any frauds which may be attempted by our opponents. By resolution of the Committee, no additional sessions can be appointed, except upon the unanimous vote of the members present. The Committee, however, has power to fill vacancies occasioned by resignation, or otherwise. The members are requested to meet at the office of Thomas Ewing, Esq., No. 176 Fourth street, on Saturday afternoon next, at two o'clock, when a full attendance is desirable.

Hon. Robert Ewing, Chairman Republican County Convention.

The above named Executive Committee are requested to meet at the office of Thomas Ewing, No. 176 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, on Saturday, June 13th, at Tarlock p. m.

THOMAS EWING,
Chairman Republican County Convention.

In Washington it is understood that the Supreme Court Judge from South Carolina will be Mr. Mackey, of Charleston, and Col. Robinson, of Columbia, or a young lawyer from the western part of the State—a Mr. Russell. In North Carolina, Gen. Abbott, of Wilmington, formerly of New Hampshire, will be one Senator, and Gen. Dougherty, a native of the State, probably the other. In Georgia, Foster Blodgett, of Augusta, will, in all probability, be one of the Senators, and considerable fears are felt that the other may be the ex-rebel Governor, Joseph E. Brown. Gen. H. P. Farrow and J. T. Deming, both leading men, are running against him. In Florida, Gov. Osborne is to be elected for the longer term, and Gen. Call, who was Governor of the State, and always a leader in politics, will be the other. In Louisiana, Judge Durell, of New Orleans, and Judge Bermudez, of Shreveport, are mentioned. No one is certain.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. V. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 10, 1868. NO. 231.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

THE ST. LOUIS BRIDGE.

Favorable Action by Congress.

Reception of the Chinese Embassy.

THE TAX ON BROKERS.

Three States to be Made of Texas.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 9, 1868.

The St. Louis Bridge.

The St. Louis Bridge bill passed the House to-day. It confirms the legislation of the States of Missouri and Illinois upon the subject, fixes the main span at five hundred feet, and provides that nothing in the bill shall be construed to prevent the two States interested from promoting the bills. The provisions of the bill apply only to the bridge spanned.

The Chinese Embassy in the House.

Mr. Burlingame and all the members of the Chinese Embassy, together with two secretaries, were received by the House of Representatives to-day. The galleries were more crowded than at any time since the Winding up at which the impeachment articles were voted on. The members of the Embassy left their hotel a little before the time appointed for the reception, and reached the Speaker's room, until at about o'clock, escorted by Messrs. Schenck, Banks and Bingham, the Committee of Reception appointed by the Speaker, walked upon them and escorted them to the main entrance of the House, and as they passed down the main aisle the members rose in their places and remained standing till the Embassador had taken a position inside the bar of the House. Mr. Schenck then introduced the Embassy to the Speaker, and Mr. Colfax, in a short speech, welcomed them on behalf of the House. Mr. Burlingame responded in a speech of ten minutes length and was greeted at the conclusion with much enthusiasm by the floor and galleries. After which each member of the House was introduced to Mr. Burlingame and the Embassy by the reception Committee. Many Senators were also present and greeted the embassy. After the ceremony of introduction, the distinguished visitors took seats inside the bar and witnessed the progress of regular business with much interest. They subsequently held an impromptu reception in the Speaker's room and visited the Supreme Court room, library and other interesting places in the capital. The embassy will visit Mr. Farnsworth's residence in Georgetown to-morrow in a four-horse carriage, with a distinguished escort on horseback.

Increase of Revenue.

An important amendment to the tax bill passed in Committee of the Whole to-day, which will be interesting to brokers throughout the country. Mr. Welker, of Ohio, introduced an amendment providing that instead of a special tax of one hundred dollars on each broker that the tax shall be fifty dollars on all business amounting to $50,000 a year, one hundred on all business amounting to over forty thousand and less than eighty thousand, and one hundred and fifty on all business amounting to over eighty thousand. Mr. Welker and several other members spoke in favor of the amendment, and it was finally passed by a vote so large as to indicate its passage by the House without much opposition.

Decision of Errors.

A bill from the Reconstruction Committee was to-day reported by Mr. Bingham to provide for the election of two Judges of the Supreme Court of territory of Washington, by the people of that State, with the power of the people of that State through their delegates in the Constitutional Convention, under act of March 2, 1867. This bill confers the three States thus provided, Kansas, South Dakota and Texas. It provides for admission of the States after ratification of the fourteenth article and other conditions named, and was ordered to be printed and recommitted.

The Senate Officers.

The Senate caucus, this morning, to fill the vacancies in the Senate, took no action upon any of them. After a few ineffectual ballots, in which the whole matter was postponed till December, those desiring to secure a change found themselves in a hopeless minority. The principal fight has been made upon Sergeant-at-Arms Brown, and this has been in progress for a number of months. When the vote came to be over, only four votes could be counted against him, and this has been accepted here as a complete refutation of the charges upon which the movement against Mr. Brown was based.

Wesley's Resignation.

Mr. Butler to-day continued his speech on Saturday, of Hamilton, in favor of the constitutional amendment, and in support of the bill to prevent fraud at the time of the vote on impeachment. Schenck protests that he knew nothing whatever of the use of any money for the purchase of Wesley, except as the latter was authorized by him to use it in settling certain whisky suits pending before the Internal Revenue Department. It appears that Wesley sent a large number of dispatches to various persons advising them to bet large sums on acquittal, and many of them were in most extravagant terms, and have a very suspicious look. More than half the witnesses summoned have been sent for to explain dispatches of this character. Schenck was discharged to reappear to-morrow. Major Phillips, of Hamilton, was then examined touching dispatches from Wesley first advising him to bet on acquittal. Witness gave the impression that acquittal was not certain. Phillips's examination lasted but a few moments. Col. Lew Harris and Sol. Reiff, both of Cincinnati, were also as unfortunate as to receive Wesley's opinions by telegraph, and C. G. Mc Grew, of the same city, had heard that Wesley had a large sum in a Hamilton bank. In some way Butler heard this and summoned both Mc Grew and Council of Hamilton, but neither can throw any light on the main subject.

The Cherokee Land Treaty.

In the executive session of to-day, a motion was entered to reconsider the vote by which the Cherokee Land Treaty was confirmed on Saturday, but after a brief discussion the motion was laid and the treaty stands confirmed.

The Tax Bill.

The tax bill was under consideration in Committee of the Whole to-night, and but little progress was made. Mr. Butler gave notice that he would to-morrow move to commit the tax bill to the Ways and Means Committee, with instructions to report a bill relating to whisky, tobacco, and some other matters of importance, being convinced that the entire bill under debate now surrounding it, would take the time of Congress till near fall. Mr. Schenck replied earnestly against any postponement.

By Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 9, 1868.

SENATE.

Mr. BUCKALEW presented the memorial of the Board of Trade of Saint Louis, praying for the passage of a law providing for the improvement of the Mississippi river, and for the construction of a ship canal around the Falls of Saint Anthony, and for the improvement of the Saint Lawrence river, and for the construction of a ship canal around the Falls of Saint Mary, and for the improvement of the Saint Mary river, and for the construction of a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara, and for the improvement of the Niagara

The Daily Commercial

PITTSBURGH, JUNE 10, 1868.

THE COMMERCIAL is the largest daily paper in the State, and from daily our fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.

As proof of the editorial ability of the market reports of the COMMERCIAL we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of the character in that and other cities, and that leading English commercial papers and circulars regularly receive them with credit. There is either the hundred-ton, hardly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the COMMERCIAL, presumably because its reports are the only full and reliable guide of the Pittsburgh markets.

National Union Republican Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL OF PENN'A.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL OF PENN'A.

JACOB M. CAMPBELL.

CONGRESS—XXIII DISTRICT.

JAMES A. BRADLEY.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS AT LARGE.

G. Waldron Cowden, of Philadelphia.
Thos. M. Marshall, of Pittsburgh.

District.	District.
1. W. H. Barnes,	13. Samuel Shaw,
2. W. J. Forbes,	14. S. P. Wagenseller,
3. Richard Whitney,	15. Chas. H. Miller,
4. G. W. Hill,	16. George W. Edie,
5. Watson F. Moffitt,	17. John Stewart,
6. J. H. Bingham,	18. A. G. Olmsted,
7. Frank C. Beaton,	19. James Hill,
8. Isaac Eckert,	20. H. C. Johnson,
9. Morris Hooper,	21. J. K. Ewing,
10. David W. Small,	22. Wm. Ewer,
11. Wm. Davis,	23. A. W. Crawford,
12. W. W. Ketchum,	24. J. S. Black.

COUNTY TICKET.

SENATE—JAMES L. GRAHAM.

ASSEMBLY—GEORGE WILSON, MILES S. HUMPHREYS, VINCENT MILLER, JAMES TAYLOR, SAMUEL SAHR, GEORGE F. MORGAN.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY—ALFRED L. PEARSON.

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEYS—J. B. PLACE.

COUNTY COMMISSION—HENRY LAWRENCE.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER—JONATHAN NEELEY.

COUNTY SURVEYOR—R. L. McCULLY.

DIRECTOR OF POOR—J. G. MURRAY.

THE health of the Czar of Russia is failing. It is not permitted to be spoken of in St. Petersburgh, but it is true, nevertheless. The progress made in Russia against the will of the nobles, since the death of the man of iron, NICHOLAS, has been truly remarkable, and if ALEXANDER leaves this mortal scene early, it is feared that improvements will be retarded. The successor of the Emperor is genial and frank, but not conspicuous for acquaintance with financial affairs.

GARIBALDI protests against the enlistment of soldiers in this country to serve in the Papal army. GARIBALDI is right; he has enough to do to keep alive the spirit of freedom for United Italy without having to combat with men whose residence in this land of freedom should have taught them that spiritual and temporal powers do not harmonize. In view of the approaching campaign, apart from GARIBALDI's fight for liberty, it is suggested that a hundred thousand recruits who sympathize with the rule of the Pope in Italy, could well be spared.

A CORRESPONDENT calls our attention to the fact that the proposed consolidation is not of the Pennsylvania Central and Fort Wayne roads, but of the Fort Wayne and Pan Handle. Of this we are aware, but what is the Pan Handle but an appendage of the Centra? We are well aware that this is the proposition, but have treated the scheme as it really is—as one uniting the interests of the Central and the Fort Wayne—for such it will be recommended. We hope that Gen. COPE's denial is not technical, but of the current report that the Central (otherwise Pan Handle,) and Fort Wayne propose to enter into an arrangement which if consummated, so far as the public are concerned, will produce results the same as though the Central and Fort Wayne were actually consolidated. Such is the arrangement proposed, but we hope we are authorized by the card of Gen. COPE to believe that it will not be consummated.

IF TURNS out that it was to keep the whisky tax at the highest rate, not the acquittal of the President, that WADE and the Ring, of which he is an active member, were sending mysterious messages all over the country, and raising large sums of money. Now as money could be used in no other way than to corrupt members of Congress, we hope that General BUTLER's committee will push their investigation and find out who got it. HENRY HARDING, the expert member of the Whisky Ring, referred to in Mr. WADE's testimony, swore that WADE never accused him that a "look as much to pay Brennan and others for their support of the veto letter as that they could not do much to assist the President." No doubt this is a gross slander on General BUTLER, but if there are those of whom the remark is at all true, they should be exposed. In getting WADE to testify the committee have evidently "struck a lead," and it is to be hoped that it will be industriously followed, and the whisky thieves exposed.

A CONTEMPORARY was printed a few days ago that SANTA ANNA has disappeared from Cuba, and on the heels of that report came another that a revolution had broken out in Queretaro, the leaders of which had pronounced for him. The news seemed one of the restlessness of the old regime and the republican condition of Mexico, especially when taken in connection with the reports of simultaneous revolutionary movements in several other quarters. It is now clearer than ever that Mexico is incapable of ever rising to a condition of stability worthy of the name of Republic. The expectations which the success of JUAREZ and the accession of ROMERO to the head of her finances gave rise, to are not likely to be realized, and evidently the future of Mexico is as much a matter of doubt as ever. In the nature of things the United States cannot be an indifferent spectator of another relapse of our neighbor into a condition of anarchy, which can at all approximate to at hand, and however treacherous we may be for the observance of the rule of keeping our hands out of the affairs of others, the feeling among our people must be quite general that it would be a happy circumstance for all concerned if some thousands of enterprising Yankees were to take it into their heads to improve their health and general condition by emigrating to Mexico, international, as they naturally would be, on having the peace kept, the laws—the good ones at least—obeyed, and on making them if there were none. Not in such a solution as unnatural suggestion. It is entirely evident that Mexico is incapable of getting on for her self. In this she must have support, and support she would need to enable her to stand after that, and from what source is he to receive it but from this country?

EUROPE seems likely to get ahead of us in a matter, in regard to which the general impression is we can defy competition. Mr. BRIGHT recently declared in the House of Commons that the present House is the most expensive House of Commons ever assembled, and he had computed the total amount paid by the present members at £1,000,000. A single member has had paid £17,000 in law charges and counsel to cost a member ingeniously organized.

PROTECTION VERSUS FREE TRADE.

FREE trade in what? Not all the advocates for the injurious policy ever set forth themselves a serious question on the proposition. We put outside the pale of our time? We put outside the pale of our reasoning that large class who grew rich by importation. They are too deeply and selfishly interested to form an impartial jury in the consideration of this great question.

Free trade in what? Gentlemen, do you propose free trade in blood, bone, muscle, suffering, misery, in order that foreign manufacturers may grow rich, and our own workmen and manufacturers become poor? Do you propose that our workmen shall compete with the half starved, ill fed, lowly paid, watchmakers of Switzerland, where for half the year fierce winter confines the population to their mountain homes, and eternal snow shrouds the mountains? Do you propose that the iron workers of Pittsburgh shall run a race with the "Black Country," from Birmingham to Wolverhampton, and that the embruteness, pluck, poverty and misery of the great mass who earn their bread by the sweat of their brow, shall decide the contest? Do you propose that our woolen mills shall compete with Yorkshire and the West of England; that our carpet manufacturers shall run a race with giant firms like the CROSSLEY's of Halifax, with the silk weavers of Spitalfields and Lyons, with the toy makers of Germany, with the starving seamstresses of European large cities? If this is what you propose, and we cannot view it in any other light, let us take a view of the result of your policy.

Low wages, crowded cities, competition, families willing to earn anything so that they may live, instilled misery in courts and alleys, where God's sunlight cannot penetrate, is the normal condition of millions of those who produce evidences of a nation's power and fancy specimens of artistic skill. Syrian and population, want on the one hand, grinding exaction on the other, has produced in Europe a manufacturing feudalism more cruel in its operations than when baronial sway exercised the tyranny of might on serfs and slaves. The crushing power of want kills production that the children may live, and in millions of places in Europe, where manufacturing tyranny grinds the faces of the poor, weary eyes are turned to Heaven and supplicatory ejaculations of "How long, O Lord, how long," go forth as the sorrowing wail of the oppressed born in the great house of industry. Would you compete with them? Would you bring down our own noble band of workers to the level of those whose misery we have but feebly touched? If that be the proposition of free traders, and there is no other legitimate sequence, then we enter our protest against the crucifixion of our industrious and aspiring army of workers. They must not be impaled by giant competition and sacrificed at the mercy of importers.

Weight for weight, age for age, we are superior to the world. The American nation has no equal in enterprise, valor and daring; but she labors under many disadvantages that unfit her from entering the field of competition in every article of manufacturing industry. Larger wages are paid to workmen, a higher civilization has to be maintained, machinery has had to be created at great cost, trade has to be created, developments have constantly to be made, and home markets to be cultivated; hence she is weighted in the race and asks not to escape her responsibilities, but rather glories in her difficulties, for she knows, is profound in the early stage of her manufactures of industry, that in due time she can throw down the gloves against all comers and enjoy the defeat they will experience in that competition they so much covet.

By Free trade with other and tyrannic nations of the world, where a working man is only a machine to do his master's bidding, a system would have to be introduced like that expressed by a popular poet.

"Or some coarse morsel to assuage
Their immortal rage."

The smaller manufacturers in this great race would be driven to famine, and the greater energies of this nation be given to the growing of cereals. Farmers would rise a mass of competition with each other, and sink in value, and our products be at the mercy of Europe for home consumption would be so small in comparison to the supply that prices would fall beyond profitable agricultural investment.

Given the same state of society, given the same advantages, all of which are the result of time, we are able to compete with the world; but at present, while our manufacturing interests are in comparative infancy, we require just that amount of protection that will compensate for the disadvantages under which we labor in comparison with older communities. And even then, we never could excel for a competition that would bring the working classes of the two hemispheres into that fierce conflict to destroy brotherly action, which the poor feel for the poor all the world over.

We plead for a protection that places us in relative fairness with the older states of society, we plead for a protection that enables us to pay higher wages, so as to bring the skilled workmen and artizans of the old world to better their condition by coming to this country, and when we have reached that point, as reach it we shall, there will be less to fear in the removal of those supports which in the infancy of our manufacturing industry are necessary.

An intelligent Englishman speaking of the natural resources of Pittsburgh for the iron trade, said to an audience of his countrymen: "Gentlemen, there is the mineral coal for the iron works of the new world." Standing in a gorge, almost surrounded by mountains, with coal on one side and iron on the other, existing in such profusion that there needs not deep mining to extract the plenty of inestimable value, Pittsburgh will, in time, but embrace to the world." These words were spoken in the presence of gentlemen deeply interested in the iron trade, and were received with applause. It was only natural for those to whom the words were addressed to do all they could to promote the development of Pittsburgh. They stood by money and bribery to turn the channel of the legislative wisdom which has hitherto protected the great trade of our city. And shall we, or any class of men, wilfully, blindly, plead for competition against the iron works machinery is almost perfected, where wages are low, where the capabilities of production are vast, and humanity in labor bondage must produce largely or die? From an intelligent people there can be no other answer than an emphatic no.

WHY some of our Democratic friends explain why it is that the negro is not thrilled in Europe as he is in America? There is no general outcry on account of his color or national characteristics. If he is a smart colored man, he is invited to the houses of the leading men, and receives polite attentions that puts him at once on his ease. Every prejudice is a desperate foe to be met, and until the people of this country are to overcome, and to a great degree where negroes are few, it is not to be expected that we are much less favorable than they appear on paper. The "man thinks," as it is called, is a good one, plain, extending from the snowy mountain ranges on the South, near Bridger's Pass, to the South Pass, and supports a luxuriant growth of grass. We now go in imagination to Dodge's Basin, onward to Bitter Creek, at Big Pond Station, and follow the Bitter Creek Valley 61 miles to Green river, 941 miles west of Omaha. Crossing Green river the line runs along a fine wide valley, to the mouth of the "Big Muddy," which it follows to the east side of the Great Salt Lake Basin—a summit of 7,367 feet above the sea.

From this point the line descends gradually to Bear river, up Yellow creek to the Wahsatch mountains, 6,870 feet above the sea, and then descending rapidly, passing a ridge by a tunnel 700 feet long to the valley of Echo creek, which is followed down to the Weber valley, which it runs through the cultivated farms of the Mormons. Following the canons through a range of the Wahsatch seven miles, with three short tunnels, near the mouth of Lost creek—called "The Narrows"—it comes out upon the broad fertile lands of the Weber valley, and strikes Great Salt Lake Valley at the mouth of the Weber Canon. From here it skirts the Great Salt Lake 25 miles, to near Great Salt Lake City, 518 miles from Green river, 1,007 miles west from Omaha, and 6,347 feet above the sea level. The line of the Union Pacific Railroad has no grades over 80 feet to the mile, and then only for very short distances. The grade of the Baltimore and Ohio road is 116 feet to the mile for 18 miles, and the Virginia Central Railroad crosses the Blue Ridge on an incline of 350 feet to the mile.

We have all, by this time, grown familiar with Omaha, the starting point, known that it is a busy city with 15,000 inhabitants. We are all know of Dorsey, Cheyenne, Julesburg and other places. The lands for 200 miles of the Missouri river are all capable of the highest cultivation. The lands extending from Fort Kearney to the eastern base of the mountains require irrigation to secure crops, but they afford the finest pasturage in the world. The arid at the base of the mountains, and along the valleys of all the water courses, is good. The lands on the Laramie Plains are described as high, but are mostly well watered, and vegetables and small grains thrive well.

There are the silver and gold of Colorado, Montana, Nevada, Idaho and Arizona. The pine, spruce and hemlock on the Black Hills, which forests skirt the mountains for three hundred miles; the coal which exists in plenitude, the best gold of which is situated about two hundred miles west of the Missouri river, extending south along the Denver Branch to Colorado. There is also sufficient coal along Weber Valley for all practical purposes.

Iron is plentiful at the eastern base of the mountains, on the Laramie Plains, and along the Wahsatch Mountains and the valley of the Weber river, of springs have been found.

The authority we are using says:

"Within the construction of the next line of the Union Pacific Railroad, or of parallel lines, the settling of homes and commencing the cultivation of the soil will be begun. Already the tide of emigration has set in, and the next year will see a large population in the valleys of the Platte and Green rivers, and the Great Salt Lake Valley will be filled with a busy people. Utah will be admitted as a State, and the Territories of Wyoming, Colorado, Nevada, Idaho and Arizona will be organized. Mines will be opened, and the mineral wealth of the country will be developed. Towns will spring up, and the country will be filled with a thrifty population. Then will be the time to realize the value of the Pacific Railroad. Then will be the time to realize the value of the Pacific Railroad. Then will be the time to realize the value of the Pacific Railroad

The Daily Commercial

FROM HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

Historical Sketches—The Iron Interest—The Coke Trade, &c.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
HOLLIDAYSBURG, June 8th, 1868.

Let me give you a few scraps regarding Hollidaysburg, Frankstown, Franklin Forge and Williamsburg, in this county. About 1790, William and Adam Holliday planted themselves upon the spot where Hollidaysburg now stands. Looking over the surroundings of this point, Adam was led to realize that in less than one hundred years, a flourishing town would stand at this point. If the pioneer were to appear upon the scene of action to-day, he would not only find the prediction verified, but he is advance of the crude image formed in the mind of the future importance of the place. Furnaces, rolling mills, and other works are now vigorously carried on at this point, and one of the finest veins of iron in Pennsylvania is within a few miles of this place.

From Hollidaysburg, ten miles east, lies the old village of Frankstown, deriving its name from a German named Frankstone. The Indian name was Assunepachla, and signified "many waters," as near this point are several streams, which flow into the Juniata. From across and bounding village, with a furnace, a few gone but a quiet, secluded country village, serving as a link from the surrounding country.

Four miles east one of this point, on the Juniata, is Franklin Forge, a picturesque and romantic spot, at the edge of the cove of Canoe and Cove Mountains. This front of the most promising charcoal forges of this county. It may be said that the finest charcoal iron will soon be made, as not the least factor the timber for coaling will be secured, and this superior class of iron will pass from the market.

Two miles from this latter point, on the Blue Juniata, is the shipping village of Williamsburg, having a fine blast furnace, flour mills, foundry, &c. This point is the center of a rich agricultural district, and one of the most populous regions of Pennsylvania.

All along this valley the finest prospects are exceedingly flattering, and a rich harvest is to be made in store for the thrifty farmers. The fruit is also in good condition, and an average, if not superior, crop is expected.

A daughter of Eli Wade, of Franklin Forge, was bitten by a snake last week, which produced slight swelling and sickness, but under careful medical treatment became the girl is fast recovering from the snake bite.

E.

Dainty Dishes.

Nothing is more difficult than to induce a man, be he civilized or uncivilized, to eat a new kind of food. This fact has, no doubt, been discovered by the enthusiastic gentleman who, in imitation of the Paris horse-eating societies, have lately been getting up "horse banquets" in London. The celebrated Captain Cook relates a story of his first visit to the Sandwich Islands which illustrates this principle. The King of Owyhee was invited to dine with him on board his ship, and, as a great dainty. His Majesty was indicated to imagine the feast with a mouthful of bread which smelled of food, of course, was entirely novel to him. No sooner, however, had he tasted the bread than he spat it out with every symptom of disgust, and declined positively all further overtures of the kind. Some nations are in the customary repast of roasted dogs and decayed fish.

So, also, the natives of Japan refuse beef and milk, but eat rats with avidity. Englishmen rise to the opposite extreme. The native Australian prefers rats stuck, while Sidney and Melbourne epicures on the white man's simple breakfast of bread and butter. One of the negroes of the West Indies earlier discoveries on board a whaler and gave warning that it was over fat, but changed with terror a week after. The circumnavigators drink tears of the Esquimaux as delicious cordials, the hardier crocodile-eaters, and Doctor Livingstone states that one of the Ambassa favorite delicacies is a most concocted sugar and eggs from two ants and a dragon-fly.

The quantity of food eaten as well as its nature is interesting. A gentleman on a visit to T. W. Conrad once related that one of his officials would eat one to three dozen of wild ducks, considered a most hearty supper, and finished the half pound cannon of a deer at one meal. Light luncheon. A Scotch Highland gillie, was once engaged by a gentleman who was entertaining a party of friends at his country seat, where there was a scarcity of provisions. He was told to shoot a deer for the dinner. Early in the morning the gillie brought in a fine stag, which was soon cooking before a blazing fire. The gentleman and his friends sat down to dinner, and when the first course was finished, the gillie was asked how he liked the venison. "Weel, sir," was the reply, "I dinna ken, for I've had nae dinner yet." He had eaten the whole animal himself.

Cast-Iron Sleeves to Canons of Ordnance.

From the London Lancet.

When the attention of the Academy of Sciences, of Paris, was drawn, some time since, by M. Carron, one of the physicians of the Hotel Dieu of Chambery, in several papers, to the possible evil consequences of the use of cast-iron sleeves, but little interest was excited in the matter. Recently, however, Baron Larrey brought the subject forward in a manner which M. Carron does not hesitate to assert most positively, that cast-iron sleeves are capable of danger to those of the ordinarily employ them. During an epidemic which recently prevailed in Savoy, but upon which M. Carron does not furnish us with any detailed information, he observed that all those who were affected with it made use of cast-iron sleeves, which had been lately imported into the country. Those who employed other modes of living, or other kinds of sleeves, were not attacked by the disease. An opinion of unfavorable character, under the same circumstances, was expressed by a large cannon-maker in the citizen's dominions, who, in the Moniteur de l'Armee, quotes a letter from M. Carron's statement as to the oil log back, since the invention of the rifled guns, and was in high favor with the naval authorities of the Southern States. The moment the Southern ports were blockaded, they were forced to save their locks through fear of treachery. At that time the general desire of the rebel Methodists was for reunion with the Church North, or anything to divest themselves from the position of rebellion. The traitor spirit was thoroughly subdued and so continued until Andrew Johnson, appointed military governor of Tennessee, and subsequently by the unanimous acclamation of Johnson's call to the managers of reconstruction in Alabama, and the removal of General Swayne, overturned the loyal cause and set to building up its foul spirit. Bishop Ames set out on a tour in the South as the unreconstructed Methodists. He fairly testifies that the disloyal feeling is higher in that State than ever, and Mrs. Ames, who is with him since 1865, and who has been in the South since 1861, and is a native of Alabama, says that the rebel spirit is more stubborn, and the loyal people more timid and feeble of more determination to encounter the traitors and the bigots.

Mr. Lelip reports that the line has formed from Talladega by the union of the loyal men who have formed churches and school houses, and threatened loyal preachers with assassination. He is now located in Cahawa, in the mountains by the citizens of Jacksonville. Mr. Lelip testifies that the disloyal feeling is higher in that State than ever, and Mrs. Ames, who is with him since 1865, and who has been in the South since 1861, and is a native of Alabama, says that the rebel spirit is more stubborn, and the loyal people more timid and feeble of more determination to encounter the traitors and the bigots.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

BY MCCLINTOCK'S GREAT HOMEOPATHIC REMEDY grow luxurious relief in all cases of Rheumatism or Neuralgia. Its power is supreme, its effect immediate and it never fails to relieve even symptoms of the disease. Sold by all Druggists.

BAILEY, FARRELL & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

LEAD AND BLOCK TIN PIPE, Sheet and Bar Lead,

AND ALL KINDS OF PLUMBERS' GAS AND STEAM FITTERS' MATERIALS.

NO. 247 SMITHFIELD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

FURNITURE,

AT

I. W. WOODWELL & SONS,

Wholesale and Retail Warerooms

72 AND 74 THIRD STREET,

BETWEEN MARKET AND WOOD STS., PITTSBURGH, PA.

FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY CONSIGNED TO

G. L. & J. H. BERTY & CO., 447 BROADWAY, N. Y.

GERMAN SOAP.

200 barrels Proctor & Gamble's Bottom Brand, 100 barrels Proctor & Gamble's Family Soap, 100 barrels Proctor & Gamble's Star Candles, 100 barrels Proctor & Gamble's Sperm Candles.

LOWER & MCKNIGHT, 69 Wood street.

DEALERS IN STOVES AND GRATES.

We are prepared to contract, and deliver a No. 2 grate for the season of 1868-9, at the LOWEST CASH PRICE. Office corner Second Avenue and Washington Place.

CARPETS.

NEW CARPETS.

McFARLAND & COLLINS,

Have just received the newest and best styles of

ENGLISH VELVET CARPET,

SIX QUARTERS WIDE.

Tapestry and Body Brussels,

Which they are selling at the LOWEST PRICES EVER KNOWN IN THIS MARKET.

Superfine Ingrain Carpets

DOWN TO 62½ AND $1 25 PER YARD.

McFARLAND & COLLINS,

72 AND 74 FIFTH STREET.

SPRING STOCK OF

CARPETS.

We have in store the most complete assortment of

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,

We have now opened, embracing the newest styles and designs of three and five frame Brussels, Tapestry, Imperial and Ingrain carpets, which we are prepared to sell at the lowest prices. Also, a full line of Oil Cloths, from 4 to 12 feet wide, which we will cut to fit any room without seaming. Our stock of Mattings is complete, and we are prepared to sell at the lowest prices. Also, a full line of Rugs, Mats, Hearth Rugs, &c. Our stock of Carpets is the largest in the city, and we are prepared to show it to all who may favor us with a call.

COUNTRY ALL WOOL CARPETS.

Purchasers before the Carpet Wareroom duties, will be sent at the same prices as purchasers in the city. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO., 56 Fifth street.

CHINA MATTING

CARPETS,

A VERY SUPERIOR QUALITY OF

White, Fancy Striped and Check

MATTINGS,

JUST IMPORTED.

All Wool Ingrains,

IN BRIGHTEST COLORS.

Prices the Lowest in this Market.

McCALLUM BROS.,

84 FIFTH STREET,

ABOVE WOOD.

TRIMMINGS AND NOTIONS.

Nos. 77 and 79 Market St.

RIBBONS, FLOWERS,

Straw Hats, Straw Bonnets,

SEASIDE HATS, FRAMES,

MILLINERY LACES AND GOODS,

ORNAMENTS AND TRIMMINGS, WHITE GOODS, LACES, EDGINGS, EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIEFS, VEILS, PARASOLS, SUN UMBRELLAS, PATENT FRINGES, SHAWLS, TRIMMINGS, BUTTONS AND ORNAMENTS, FANS, SUMMER UNDERWEAR, ALEXANDRE'S KID GLOVES, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, FURNISHING GOODS, BRIDE TRIMMINGS, HOOP SKIRTS AND CORSETS, EARLY SUMMER AND MOURNING, PAPER COLLARS AND CUFFS.

Stock Large and Attractive.

PRICES LOW.

JOS. HORNE & CO

GROCERIES, &c.

CHOICE HAMS,

AT

McMASTERS & OSBORNE'S,

DEALERS IN

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,

No. 276 LIBERTY STREET, Second door to Sixth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PURE CIDER VINEGAR

200 BBLS. PURE CIDER VINEGAR WARRANTED THREE YEARS OLD.

In store and for sale.

JAS. CONNOR,

WHOLESALE GROCER,

No. 210 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. MILLER,

GLASS BEVELER & SILVERSMITH,

Nos. 215 and 217, corner Liberty and Irwin Streets,

Office in the Trade at Low Figures.

200 bbls. Refined Sugar;
25 hhds Cuba Sugar;
25 hhds Porto Rico Sugar;
25 hhds Demerara Sugar;
200 bgs Clarified Sugar;
200 bags Rio Coffee;
25 bags Old Government Java Coffee;
50 bags Laguayra Coffee;
20 bbls Syrups;
30 cases Cuba in Bulk;
100 bbls. S. S. Hominy;
100 packages Buckwheat;
Also, 100 cases Sun Cognac Brandy;
200 Cases and Baskets Rose & Champion's unfortified Co. sacramento Wines;
100 cases Imperial Cheese;
Scotch Ale and London Porter constantly on hand.

WATT, LANG & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Groceries, Flour, Grain, Provisions,

Cheese, Fish, Carbon Oil, Salt, &c.,

172 and 174 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

Dr. Sargent's Backache Pills,

DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS,
DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS,
DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS,
DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS,

FOR DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, BLADDER, &c.
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For Sale by all Druggists,

SUGAR COATED.

PRICE, 50 CENTS PER BOX.

STONE WATER PIPES,

CHIMNEY TOPS,

CEMENT, PLASTER

AND H. COLLINS,

40 Wood street.

LIME,

LIME, LIME.

We are prepared to contract, and deliver a No. 2 grate for the season of 1868-9, at the LOWEST CASH PRICE. Office corner Second Avenue and Washington Place.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Wood Street, corner of Second.

A. BRADLEY, President.
W. VANKIRK, Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.

Capital, - $400,000.

Collections made on all points in the United States on most favorable terms.

Exchange bought and sold. Interest allowed on time deposits. Gold and Government Securities.

Interest Allowed on Time Deposits. Correspondence Solicited.

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ALLEGHENY TRUST COMPANY

A BANK OF

Discount and Deposit,

No. 67 Diamond, Allegheny, Pa.

DISCOUNTS EVERY TUESDAY EVENING.

Bank open Daily (except Sundays) from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

OFFICERS:

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CORNER THIRD AND WOOD STREETS

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Orders in EXCHANGE, COIN, COUPONS, &c., Purchased and Sold at the Lowest Rates. INTEREST ALLOWED.

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COMBINATION SAFETY CAUCES,

FOR STEAM BOILERS,

WILL PREVENT EXPLOSIONS, AND LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

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H. L. BUTLER & CO.,

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Engineers and Machine Brokers,

No. 424 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

New and Second-hand Engines, Boilers and Machinery for sale.

Joseph H. Davis, late of Davis & Phillips.
Chas. B. Davis, late of Maxwell & Davis.

J. H. & C. B. DAVIS,

BRASS FOUNDRY AND STEAM PUMP WORKS,

54, 56, and 58 FERRY ST., Pittsburgh.

DEALERS IN

Plumbers', Gas, Steam Fitters,

AND

Machinist's Goods,

FINISHED BRASS WORK.

PUMPS OF ALL KINDS.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL.

MANSFIELD, PA.

ELI WIKOFF ..... Proprietor.

This spacious new Hotel is now open for the reception of Visitors and Summer Boarders. It is located on the line of the Tioga Railroad, and is the only Hotel on the line of the Corning and Blossburg Railroad.

CRESSON SPRINGS.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

Will be open for the reception of visitors on the 1st of June.

Terms, $2 per day; $12 per week; $40 per month.

Special rates to families.

Passengers by the Pennsylvania Railroad will take the 8:30 A. M. train from Pittsburgh, and arrive at Cresson at 12:30 P. M. Returning, leave Cresson at 2:30 P. M., and arrive in Pittsburgh at 6:30 P. M.

Passengers by the Allegheny Valley Railroad will take the 8:30 A. M. train from Pittsburgh, and arrive at Cresson at 12:30 P. M. Returning, leave Cresson at 2:30 P. M., and arrive in Pittsburgh at 6:30 P. M.

Passengers by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway will take the 8:00 A. M. train from Pittsburgh, and arrive at Cresson at 12:30 P. M. Returning, leave Cresson at 2:30 P. M., and arrive in Pittsburgh at 6:30 P. M.

Passengers by the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad will take the 8:00 A. M. train from Pittsburgh, and arrive at Cresson at 12:30 P. M. Returning, leave Cresson at 2:30 P. M., and arrive in Pittsburgh at 6:30 P. M.

Passengers by the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway will take the 8:00 A. M. train from Pittsburgh, and arrive at Cresson at 12:30 P. M. Returning, leave Cresson at 2:30 P. M., and arrive in Pittsburgh at 6:30 P. M.

BEDFORD MINERAL SPRINGS.

The Proprietor of this well known Watering Place announces to the public that the Springs are now open for the reception of visitors. The Waters are unsurpassed in the United States for the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Diseases of the Kidneys, Rheumatism, Gout, Nervous Affections, Diseases of the Skin, and all diseases arising from a disordered state of the Stomach or Blood. The Proprietor has had many years experience in the treatment of these diseases, and feels confident that he can give satisfaction to all who may visit the Springs. The Bedford Springs are situated in the midst of the Alleghenies, 100 miles east of Pittsburgh, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and are reached by daily line of coaches from Cresson Springs, Loretto, Ebensburg, Hollidaysburg, Johnstown, Somerset, Stoystown, Greensburg, Latrobe, Blairsville, Indiana, Kittanning, Butler, Mercer, Meadville, Titusville, Oil City, Franklin, Warren, Corry, Erie, Girard, Fairview, Waterford, Union City, Girard, Fairview, Waterford, Union City, Girard, Fairview, Waterford, Union City

The Daily Commercial

THE COURTS.

THE BALLOU REVENUE CASE.

Last Day of the Trial.

Arguments of Gen. F. H. Collier, Esq., A. M. Brown, Judge Shannon and the District Attorney, H. D. Carnahan, Esq.

Charge of His Honor Judge McCandless.

The Law of Alcohol in the Manufacture of Vinegar Thoroughly Discussed—A Search for Justice Sandford—The County Courts—Petit Liens, etc.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

[Court met at usual hour. Proclamation opening, and usual preliminaries gone through with.]

ARGUMENT OF GEN. COLLIER.

F. H. Collier, Esq., commenced the argument for the defendants. He said: Gentlemen of the jury, I am sorry that the duty has devolved upon me to address you at this late hour of the day, when you are wearied with the labors and many perplexities of the trial, and when your minds are naturally turning to the comforts of your homes. I am sorry that it is my duty to ask you to give your attention to the case for a few hours longer. I will endeavor to be as brief as possible, and to confine myself to the points of the case. The charges against my clients are contained in thirty-two counts in the indictment. Some of these counts are duplicates of others, and the charges may be reduced to a few heads. The first charge is that my clients have defrauded the United States of the tax on whisky manufactured by them. The second charge is that they have defrauded the United States of the tax on vinegar manufactured by them. The third charge is that they have defrauded the United States of the tax on spirits manufactured by them. The fourth charge is that they have defrauded the United States of the tax on tobacco manufactured by them. The fifth charge is that they have defrauded the United States of the tax on cigars manufactured by them. The sixth charge is that they have defrauded the United States of the tax on snuff manufactured by them. The seventh charge is that they have defrauded the United States of the tax on cigarettes manufactured by them. The eighth charge is that they have defrauded the United States of the tax on fermented liquors manufactured by them. The ninth charge is that they have defrauded the United States of the tax on capital invested in the business of distilling. The tenth charge is that they have defrauded the United States of the tax on capital invested in the business of rectifying. The eleventh charge is that they have defrauded the United States of the tax on capital invested in the business of manufacturing vinegar. The twelfth charge is that they have defrauded the United States of the tax on capital invested in the business of manufacturing tobacco. The thirteenth charge is that they have defrauded the United States of the tax on capital invested in the business of manufacturing cigars. The fourteenth charge is that they have defrauded the United States of the tax on capital invested in the business of manufacturing snuff. The fifteenth charge is that they have defrauded the United States of the tax on capital invested in the business of manufacturing cigarettes. The sixteenth charge is that they have defrauded the United States of the tax on capital invested in the business of manufacturing fermented liquors. The seventeenth charge is that they have defrauded the United States of the tax on sales of whisky. The eighteenth charge is that they have defrauded the United States of the tax on sales of vinegar. The nineteenth charge is that they have defrauded the United States of the tax on sales of spirits. The twentieth charge is that they have defrauded the United States of the tax on sales of tobacco. The twenty-first charge is that they have defrauded the United States of the tax on sales of cigars. The twenty-second charge is that they have defrauded the United States of the tax on sales of snuff. The twenty-third charge is that they have defrauded the United States of the tax on sales of cigarettes. The twenty-fourth charge is that they have defrauded the United States of the tax on sales of fermented liquors. The twenty-fifth charge is that they have defrauded the United States of the tax on sales of whisky. The twenty-sixth charge is that they have defrauded the United States of the tax on sales of vinegar. The twenty-seventh charge is that they have defrauded the United States of the tax on sales of spirits. The twenty-eighth charge is that they have defrauded the United States of the tax on sales of tobacco. The twenty-ninth charge is that they have defrauded the United States of the tax on sales of cigars. The thirtieth charge is that they have defrauded the United States of the tax on sales of snuff. The thirty-first charge is that they have defrauded the United States of the tax on sales of cigarettes. The thirty-second charge is that they have defrauded the United States of the tax on sales of fermented liquors. The thirty-third charge is that they have defrauded the United States of the tax on sales of whisky. The thirty-fourth charge is that they have defrauded the United States of the tax on sales of vinegar. The thirty-fifth charge is that they have defrauded the United States of the tax on sales of spirits. 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The eighty-first charge is that they have defrauded the United States of the tax on sales of whisky. The eighty-second charge is that they have defrauded the United States of the tax on sales of vinegar. The eighty-third charge is that they have defrauded the United States of the tax on sales of spirits. The eighty-fourth charge is that they have defrauded the United States of the tax on sales of tobacco. The eighty-fifth charge is that they have defrauded the United States of the tax on sales of cigars. The eighty-sixth charge is that they have defrauded the United States of the tax on sales of snuff. The eighty-seventh charge is that they have defrauded the United States of the tax on sales of cigarettes. The eighty-eighth charge is that they have defrauded the United States of the tax on sales of fermented liquors. The eighty-ninth charge is that they have defrauded the United States of the tax on sales of whisky. The ninetieth charge is that they have defrauded the United States of the tax on sales of vinegar. The ninety-first charge is that they have defrauded the United States of the tax on sales of spirits. The ninety-second charge is that they have defrauded the United States of the tax on sales of tobacco. The ninety-third charge is that they have defrauded the United States of the tax on sales of cigars. The ninety-fourth charge is that they have defrauded the United States of the tax on sales of snuff. The ninety-fifth charge is that they have defrauded the United States of the tax on sales of cigarettes. The ninety-sixth charge is that they have defrauded the United States of the tax on sales of fermented liquors. The ninety-seventh charge is that they have defrauded the United States of the tax on sales of whisky. The ninety-eighth charge is that they have defrauded the United States of the tax on sales of vinegar. The ninety-ninth charge is that they have defrauded the United States of the tax on sales of spirits. The one hundredth charge is that they have defrauded the United States of the tax on sales of tobacco. The one hundred and first charge is that they have defrauded the United States of the tax on sales of cigars. The one hundred and second charge is that they have defrauded the United States of the tax on sales of snuff. The one hundred and third charge is that they have defrauded the United States of the tax on sales of cigarettes. The one hundred and fourth charge is that they have defrauded the United States of the tax on sales of fermented liquors. The one hundred and fifth charge is that they have defrauded the United States of the tax on sales of whisky. The one hundred and sixth charge is that they have defrauded the United States of the tax on sales of vinegar. The one hundred and seventh charge is that they have defrauded the United States of the tax on sales of spirits. The one hundred and eighth charge is that they have defrauded the United States of the tax on sales of tobacco. The one hundred and ninth charge is that they have defrauded the United States of the tax on sales of cigars. The one hundred and tenth charge is that they have defrauded the United States of the tax on sales of snuff. The one hundred and eleventh charge is that they have defrauded the United States of the tax on sales of cigarettes. The one hundred and twelfth charge is that they have defrauded the United States of the tax on sales of fermented liquors. The one hundred and thirteenth charge is that they have defrauded the United States of the tax on sales of whisky. The one hundred and fourteenth charge is that they have defrauded the United States of the tax on sales of vinegar. The one hundred and fifteenth charge is that they have defrauded the United States of the tax on sales of spirits. The one hundred and sixteenth charge is that they have defrauded the United States of the tax on sales of tobacco. The one hundred and seventeenth charge is that they have defrauded the United States of the tax on sales of cigars. The one hundred and eighteenth charge is that they have defrauded the United States of the tax on sales of snuff. The one hundred and nineteenth charge is that they have defrauded the United States of the tax on sales of cigarettes. The one hundred and twentieth charge is that they have defrauded the United States of the tax on sales of fermented liquors. The one hundred and twenty-first charge is that they have defrauded the United States of the tax on sales of whisky. The one hundred and twenty-second charge is that they have defrauded the United States of the tax on sales of vinegar. The one hundred and twenty-third charge is that they have defrauded the United States of the tax on sales of spirits. 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The one hundred and thirty-second charge is that they have defrauded the United States of the tax on sales of tobacco. The one hundred and thirty-third charge is that they have defrauded the United States of the tax on sales of cigars. The one hundred and thirty-fourth charge is that they have defrauded the United States of the tax on sales of snuff. The one hundred and thirty-fifth charge is that they have defrauded the United States of the tax on sales of cigarettes. The one hundred and thirty-sixth charge is that they have defrauded the United States of the tax on sales of fermented liquors. The one hundred and thirty-seventh charge is that they have defrauded the United States of the tax on sales of whisky. The one hundred and thirty-eighth charge is that they have defrauded the United States of the tax on sales of vinegar. The one hundred and thirty-ninth charge is that they have defrauded the United States of the tax on sales of spirits. The one hundred and fortieth charge is that they have defrauded the United States of the tax on sales of tobacco. The one hundred and forty-first charge is that they have defrauded the United States of the tax on sales of cigars. The one hundred and forty-second charge is that they have defrauded the United States of the tax on sales of snuff. The one hundred and forty-third charge is that they have defrauded the United States of the tax on sales of cigarettes. The one hundred and forty-fourth charge is that they have defrauded the United States of the tax on sales of fermented liquors. The one hundred and forty-fifth charge is that they have defrauded the United States of the tax on sales of whisky. The one hundred and forty-sixth charge is that they have defrauded the United States of the tax on sales of vinegar. The one hundred and forty-seventh charge is that they have defrauded the United States of the tax on sales of spirits. 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